FEBRUARY 14, 1771.

THE

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28

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## *The* CANADIAN MAN *and* WIFE; *or, the Memoirs of the Chevalier* DE BEAUCHENE.

MY Self Love will undoubtedly ſuffer by relating here a ſuccinct Hiſtory of my Life. It matters not, I muſt tell all as faithfully as I can. I well deſerve to be put to ſome Sort of Shame. On the other Hand, I muſt not bury in Silence ſome laudable Actions, which will be but a ſlight Atonement for thoſe I ought to bluſh at.

I am indebted for Life to a rich Counſellor of the Parliament of Paris, who, deſigning me for the Bar, had me educated with that View; but I had ſuch an Averſion for Study, and eſpecially for that of the Law, that I learned Nothing. My Father, perceiving the little Inclination I had to ſhine in his Profeſſion, changed his Deſign. I was committed to the Care of an Uncle I had at Court, and was provided with a Poſt in the King's Houſehold. A Sort of Propenſity for libertine Life involved me in exceſſive Expenſes. On Account of being the only Son of an opulent Man I had already found Means to borrow to the Amount of twelve Thouſand Crowns, when I was ſtill under twenty. The Place I obtained coſt near fifty Thouſand Livres, and this was a new Bait for my Creditors, their uſurary Purſes were open to me, and I was glad that they diſburſed. Of a great Number of young Gentlemen that found Money as I did, with more Eaſe than the King, I was the moſt conſidered, and the ſooneſt ſerved. It is true that my Creditors made me date and renew my Notes when they pleaſed; but though they took theſe Precautions I could obſerve that they were particularly fond of me, and that they hazarded leſs with others, from whom they often impolitely required Security.

An Inheritance of near two Hundred Thouſand Livres, which my Father, by his Death, in a ſhort Time after, left them and me (for I owed them about Half) increaſed their Hopes, and the Irregularity of my Conduct. My Uncle, but in vain, remonſtrated to me that I was ſeeking my Ruin. Though ſenſible how much I deſerved his Reproaches, I had not Reſolution enough to mend. My Felicity, or my Stupidity rather, egged me on to Deſtruction. I loved Wine and good Cheer. Twenty Paraſites devoured me. I played deep; and, though I fancied myſelf to be a dexterous Gameſter, I always found myſelf the Dupe and Prey of Sharpers. Appriſed of my Diſſipations, my Uncle reprimanded me anew, but to no purpoſe. At Length, tired of admoniſhing me, and to fruſtrate my Expectations of being his Heir, he reſolved to marry, that he might get an Heir worthy of him.

It was, however, on this Succeſſion, that my Creditors depended moſt. They conſidered it as a Supplement to my Fortune; which was likely, in Time, to be of Service to them. They knew better than myſelf what I was worth, for I conſigned over to them the Care of calculating my Debts and my Income. To complete the Picture of my Diſorders, I thought thoſe too prudent and regular who kept Miſtreſſes as ſuch. This Manner appeared to me too nearly allied to the tireſome Uniformity of Marriage. In ſhort, I lived as debauched a Life as One well could, when an Event happened which I am now going to relate.

I had lately hired a Valet de Chambre, who, having been never in Service, piqued himſelf on his great Fidelity. He informed me that one of my Footmen, in whom I had placed ſome Confidence, was of a pilfering Diſpoſition, and carried on his Thefts in Concert with the Cook. Jaſmine, added he, goes out every Night after Supper and takes away with him Something to a Place I have taken Notice of. To be convinced of the Truth of the Fact, I hid me at Night on the Stairs of a Houſe where my Valet de Chambre aſſured me the ſtolen Things were brought. The accuſed Footman came there effectually carrying a Bundle, paſſed by without ſeeing me, and went up into a Garret. I quickly followed him, Knave, ſaid I, preſenting my naked Sword to him, is it ſo you rob me? The Wretch immediately threw himſelf at my Knees. Strike, Sir, ſaid he, but you will deſtroy three with the ſame Blow. So ſaying he pointed to a young Woman, whom Fear had made motionleſs, and an old Man, almoſt worn out with Infirmities. Here is Nothing, purſued the Footman, opening the Bundle that he ſtill held in his Hand, but the Scraps and Leavings of your Servants Victuals. So it is I prolong the Life of my Father, who has only this Help to ſubſiſt on. Yet, though theſe Leavings are very bad, I pay dear for them to your Cook, to whom I have given up, for this Year paſt, my Wages. The Father, on his Side, cried out Mercy; but there was no farther Occaſion to have Recourſe to Supplication in Order to move me. What I ſaw was enough to diſarm and to inſpire me with Compaſſion. I drew near to the old Man, and aſked him why he did not ſolicit a Place in the General Hoſpital, rather than remain in ſo diſtreſſed a Situation. I would have done ſo, anſwered he, but my Children oppoſed it; the bare Name of the Place where they ſhould be obliged to come and ſee me frightened them.

Whilſt I ſpoke in this Manner to the old Man his Son was fled, and his Daughter had hidden herſelf. Be of good Cheer, ſaid I to the Father; I commend what your Son has done, and, far from diſcharging him, I will double his Wages. To make this Promiſe more effectual I accompanied it with two or three Piſtoles, being all the Money, Gold and Silver, I found in my Pockets. I intended, as ſoon as I got Home, to diſpel Jaſmine's Fears, who, not knowing what I had ſaid to his Father, muſt have been very uneaſy. Unfortunately for him, the Valet de Chambre, ſeeing him enter, and believing he ſhould give him good Advice, deſired him to fly away in Haſte, to eſcape Juſtice, to which I might deliver him up; and this Speech of his ſo troubled the Footman's Mind that he diſappeared, and was no more heard of.

His Elopement gave his Father great Trouble, who ſent ſeveral Times his Daughter to my Houſe to inquire if any Intelligence had been had of him. Once, having directly addreſſed herſelf to me, though covered with Rags, her Beauty ſtrangely alarmed me. I was ſo ſmitten with her, that, forgetting the generous Motive that had hitherto induced me to do her Good, I propoſed Conditions to this poor innocent Girl, to reſcue her, and the Author of her Birth, from Wretchedneſs. So it was that I made the Sentiments of Humanity inſtrumental to aggravate my Guilt.

The virtuous Maid appeared very far from ever entering into my Views. As to her Father, I found the Conqueſt of him more eaſy. Whether he was affected by my engaging Ways, or that the Dread of falling into extreme Indigence did not ſuffer him to be untractable, he yielded to my Solicitations. But both of us found it a very hard Taſk to ſeduce the Girl; I ſay both of us, for he was obliged to have Recourſe to ſpecious Pretences to reduce her to Compliance. He aſſured her that I had given him my Word of Honour that I would publickly marry her as ſoon as I poſſibly could bring the Thing to bear, which I dared not then do, for Fear of diſpleaſing an Uncle, whoſe Heir I expected to be. Whilſt he omitted Nothing to obtain a Conſent to his Diſhonour, I ſeconded him by the Meaſures I had taken for bettering their Way of Life. I hired for them, and furniſhed, an Apartment, where I ſettled them with a Servant Maid. In Fine, we ſet ſo many Engines to Work, the Father and I, that the Girl ceaſed to reſiſt us.

What determined her more than any other Conſideration to yield to my Importunities was, that, judging from my Behaviour to her Jwas too honeſt a Man to deceive her, ſhe fancied my Attachment would not end but with my Life. In leſs than eight Days ſhe conſented to ſurrender, and the Father, well pleaſed with his Lot, no longer retained any Remembrance of his having been wretched. But his ſhameful Proſperity was of ſhort Duration; he fell ill and died, recommending to me his Daughter.

This amiable Child gave herſelf up entirely to the Love ſhe had conceived for me, contented with the Eſteem and Friendſhip I could not withhold from the true Merit I obſerved in her. One might ſay that her Situation pleaſed her, though, after the Promiſes I had made her, ſhe had a Right to hope for a better Condition. Never was Life more retired than hers. I could not prevail upon her to appear at theatrical Entertainments, or Aſſemblies of any Kind. She even prayed I ſhould ſee her only in private; very far from the Humour of other kept Miſtreſſes, who cannot have Lovers of Abilities to engage in Expenſes on their Account without erecting for themſelves a Kind of Trophy of their Infamy.

Out of pure Complaiſance to me ſhe conſented to learn to ſing and dance, but ſhe employed the better Part of her Time in reading. Her Demeanor, her excellent Qualities, ought to have withdrawn me from my debauched Life, and fixed me entirely. She never aſked any Thing of me. It is true I anticipated her Wants and Deſires. I ſeldom ſaw her without making her a Preſent of ſome Jewel. One Time I gave her a Gold Watch or Snuff Box, another Time a Diamond Ring and Necklace; and when it happened that I won fifty or ſixty Piſtoles at Play, I obliged her to ſhare them with me. It is Play Money, ſaid I, if you do not take it I ſhall loſe it tomorrow; I had rather you had it than another. But commonly ſhe would accept Nothing unleſs I promiſed her to be more reaſonable for a certain Number of Days, and not to frequent bad Company, who were my Deſtruction. I ſhould, in Fine, be happy, if I purſued her Advice, and that of a ſincere Friend, whom I ſometimes brought to ſup with me at her Apartment, and who, on his Side, often exhorted me to reform my Conduct. When I engaged in Parties of Pleaſure, and chanced to be two Days without ſeeing her, I threw her into all imaginable Diſtreſs; and if I had the leaſt Indiſpoſition ſhe wept bitterly, as if her Life was intimately connected with mine.

I raiſed in her a Multiplicity of other Alarms. One Day, overheated with Wine, and almoſt under the King's Eye, I made myſelf guilty of a Crime which I have not Power to explain. I was under a Neceſſity to diſappear, for Fear of ending my Days on a Scaffold; and, notwithſtanding all the Intercеſſion made for me by the Intereſt of my Uncle and Friends, my Pardon was not obtained but by the Loſs of my Poſt, and a Fine of ten Thouſand Livres for the Benefit of the General Hoſpital. This Affair ſet my Creditors in Motion. They all knew one another; and, having made an Eſtimate of my Fortune, their firſt Reſolution was, at their Meeting, to lend me no more Money, in Order not to increaſe my Debts. Having learned, a Fortnight or three Weeks after, that my Uncle was going to be married, they judged, from this precipitate Marriage, that I was abandoned by him. Their Intentions then became publick, and they joined the Adminiſtrators of the General Hoſpital. Theſe Particulars my Friend wrote me an Account of in the Place of my Retreat. He added, in his Letter, that he had been to ſee my Uncle, who told him, ſhowing his Marriage Articles, here, Sir, is a Proof that I no longer acknowledge for a Nephew a Profligate whom I would have cauſed to be arreſted immediately if I knew where he is, and would with Pleaſure let him die in a Dungeon, to expiate the Ignominy he has brought on our Family.

My Friend, not being able to procure the ten Thouſand Livres I wanted, could not hinder my Fortune being ſeized and ſold. Beſides the above Sum, I likewiſe ſtood in Need of eighty Thouſand Livres to ſatisfy my Creditors. At leaſt, ſo ſtripped as I was, I had not much to fear; and I might, perhaps, have gained upon my Pride to ſeek ſome Reſource in Paris, where I knew ſo many Perſons who called themſelves my Friends. But in vain I ſhould have taken ſo ſhameful a Step; for my only remaining Friend ſent me Word that he had ſeen them all, and that, far from being diſpoſed to draw me out of the Abyſs moſt of them had dug for me, they ſcarce any longer remembered me. The only Perſon, added he, that is concerned for your Misfortune, is the young Lady with whom we have ſometimes ſupped together. She every Day applies to me to learn how your Affairs are. She earneſtly ſolicits me to let her know your Addreſs, which I did not judge adviſeable to do, leſt ſhe might be gained over by your Enemies. All that her Tears, true or falſe, could obtain from me, was a Promiſe of a Letter from her coming ſafe to your Hands.

He ſent me one in Fact, intimating that he believed her ſincere, but that my Diſtreſs no more required the Breathings of tender Sighs, and that I ought to be ſufficiently embarraſſed with myſelf, without the additional Encumbrance of a faithful Adventurer. I was of his Opinion, and began to forget my dear Girl, imagining ſhe would no longer think of me. Yet the oftener I read her Letter the more ſhe ſeemed worthy to me of Attention. I ſtill remember the Words it contained. "I can live no "longer (ſaid ſhe) without ſeeing you. If you do not permit me to come "to you I will ſeek after you in all the Frontier Towns. It is not ſo "much for my Satisfaction that I aſk this Favour as for your own Intereſt. "The Misfortune that keeps us at a Diſtance from one another may have "an End. Could I ſee you I might adminiſter ſome Comfort to you. We "ſometimes receive Help where we expect it leaſt. Figure to yourſelf "my Father expiring, and forget not that you ſwore to him that you would "never abandon me. I have loſt all ſince I was yours. I have Nothing "dear to me but you in the World. What ſignifies it to me in what Si"tuation I may find you? It is yourſelf, and not your Riches, I have at "Heart. Think that I belong to you as certain as if divine and human "Laws had impoſed on me the Neceſſity of ſharing your Fortune with "you as well as your Name. Farewell; I will ſet out when you pleaſe, "and repair immediately to whatever Place you direct."

Before I received this Letter the tireſome Life I led in my Exile, and Money I was ſoon likely to want, had filled me with the Deſire of making a ſecret Tour to Paris. I could not help doing ſo after reading the Letter, though it promiſed me Nothing poſitive. I ſet out as privately as I could from the Place I was in, and at Night came to my Friend's Houſe, who was ſurpriſed to ſee me. I hazarded much in Reality, but the more unfortunate one is the leſs Danger is dreaded. My Friend ſent immediately to inform my Miſtreſs that he had News to acquaint her with. She flew that Inſtant to his Houſe, and finding me there, inſtead of a Letter ſhe expected, the poor Girl was near loſing her Senſes through Exceſs of Joy. She did not amuſe herſelf in teſtifying to me the Pleaſure the Sight of me excited in her. She aſked only after my Health; and then prayed my Friend and me to follow her to her Lodgings, telling us we might not, perhaps, be ſorry to take that Trouble.

On entering the ſmall Chamber where ſhe lived, for ſhe had let out her Apartment to ſave Something, ſhe ſhowed us a Box, which ſhe opened, in which was a great Number of Gold Pieces, and a good many Jewels. Sir, ſaid ſhe, turning to me, all this is your Property, and I here reſtore it to you. Intimately affected by this Action, I looked at, quite ſpeechleſs, not the Treaſure, but the generous Girl that offered it to me. Then, throwing herſelf into my Arms, I ſhould be much richer, cried ſhe, if I had been as ready at receiving as you was in giving. How I now upbraid myſelf for my Delicacy! Why was not I more covetous? Why had not I in my Hands the Riches that were taken from you? God forbid, anſwered I, that I ſhould accept what you ſo cordially offer me. No, my dear Child, you deſerve it better than I do, and I would lay down my Life to preſerve it to you. And I mine, replied ſhe, to have it in my Power to reinſtate you in your late Situation. What do I ſee and hear, ſaid then my Friend. How happy muſt one be to meet with a Reverſe of Fortune at this Rate? You have loſt Nothing, added he, turning to me, being poſſeſſed of the Heart of ſo rare a Perſon.

After a long Conflict of Tenderneſs and Generoſity between my dear Girl and me, what think you to do at laſt, ſaid my Friend to us. You either muſt, anſwered ſhe, endeavour to appeaſe his Creditors with that Sum, or he muſt take it with him, and retire into ſome Place of Safety. I ſhall die if he leaves me, but I will not aſk him to take me along with him; that would be embarraſſing him too much. How can you think ſo, ſaid I to her. No, Nothing but Death can ſeparate us; this is the juſt Claim of your Friendſhip for having ſtood the Teſt of my Misfortunes.

My Friend interrupted us again to tell us he was of Opinion I ſhould ſecrete myſelf, whilſt he went about to my Creditors and made them Offers. I thought it was moſt adviſeable ſo to do. He ſaw them all apart, and ſoon diſpoſed them to an Accommodation. Thoſe who imagine they will loſe all are eaſily induced to compound. In ſhort, I ſaw myſelf at the Eve of being at Liberty, when a new Misfortune cut us ſhort of that laſt Hope. My Friend's Footman, ſuſpecting that there were Things of Value in the Box, found Means to come at the Key of his Maſter's Cloſet in the Night, and carried away the Box with him.

What a Stroke of Thunder was this to my Friend, when he perceived the next Day what had happened! He ran immediately to give Information of the Theft, and the moſt diligent and ſtrict Search was made made after the Villain both in Town and Country. He was taken in a Fortnight's Time, and hanged before his Maſter's Door, after having confeſſed his Crime. This was all the Redreſs and Conſolation we had, for Juſtice detained the Box and its Contents.

It is no eaſy Matter to repreſent our Diſtreſs and Vexation, eſpecially that of my Friend. We ourſelves were obliged to conſole him. The poor Girl, who, in the main, was the only One that had ſuſtained the Loſs, ſeemed leaſt afflicted, and exhorted me to Patience. You ſee, ſaid I to her, the Reſult of your Tenderneſs. Why do you not abandon me to my evil Deſtiny? You had Something to live upon; why did you not then forget me? It was my Duty to aſſiſt you, anſwered ſhe; but I can no more do ſo but by my Care. Let us depart with what Money we have remaining. Let us leave a Country where our Liberty is endangered! You ſay Nothing to me, purſued ſhe, obſerving me loſt in Thought. You are diſtracted, I ſee. You have a Mind to go from me, but you will not ſucceed in the Attempt; I will every Where follow you, and be like a Shadow attending on your Steps. You made me happy as long as you was ſo yourſelf; it is now juſt I ſhould bear a Part with you in your Misfortunes.

Well then, ſaid I, you ſhall ſhare them with me, if you can; but do you know to what Perils you will expoſe yourſelf by following me? My Reſolution is taken; I am going to quit France, and even Europe. An old Friend of my Father has had a private Conference with me. He counſelled me to paſs into America, and gave me letters of Recommendation to get ſome Employment there. Can you undertake ſuch a Voyage? Will the Climate agree with you? Why ſhould you baniſh yourſelf from your Country to encounter with me the Dangers of a long Navigation? I know no other Danger, replied ſhe, than that of loſing you. Ready to brave Storms, and all the Rigour of Climates, I repeat it again to you that I will follow you wherever you are willing to conduct me. This ſhall be then, anſwered I, melting away in Tears, and quite tranſported by the Emotions ſo much Conſtancy filled me with, this ſhall be then in Quality of my Wife; that Title only, if you are pleaſed to accept of it, can determine me to make you the Companion of my Fortune. This faithful Lover, who conſidered our Marriage as the greateſt Happineſs that could fall to her Lot, made no Objection to it. We were therefore married, and, under a borrowed Name, ſet out for America.

Our Paſſage was proſperous. Arrived in Canada, my Letters of Recommendation obtained for me the Place of Commanding Officer of a Fort ſituated on the Frontiers. There we gained a Settlement. A French Gentleman, who had formed in the Neighbourhood of the Fort a very charming Habitation, gave it up to us on certain Conſiderations ſtipulated between us. The Virtues of my Wife have never in the leaſt abated in her Situation. We have lived there for ſeveral Years paſt, and enjoy a Happineſs of which ſhe is as worthy as I have been undeſerving.

## *On the* FEAR *of* DEATH.

IF Men had a Love of Virtue, if they kept ſtrictly up to the Principles of Probity, if they had an Abhorrence of Wickedneſs, they would no longer be afraid of Death. They would only conſider it as the Expiration of that Term which he who brought us into the World is pleaſed to allow for our Stay in it; they would wait the Deſtiny which God has reſerved for them, and, without being uneaſy for what they can neither avoid nor avert, they would eſteem every Day as a freſh Preſent from Heaven. But the criminal Conduct of the Generality of Mankind is the Cauſe of their Fear of Death: As often as they think of it the Idea torments them; they are ſometimes ſtruck with Death, or the Fear of Death, in the Midſt of their Revels, and even in the Height of Voluptuouſneſs on Beds ſtrewed with fragrant Flowers. And well may they dread the Moment when they ſhall be ſummoned to give an Account of their Actions, and to receive the Puniſhment which they deſerve.

We cannot be truly happy if we are under a conſtant Apprehenſion, and we cannot be free from it but by being virtuous; which is another Proof of the Neceſſity that Men are under of being virtuous and good, in Order to enjoy that Peace of Mind without which there is no true Happineſs.

When we have Nothing to reproach ourſelves with, when we employ Life as we ought to do, why ſhould we be afraid to quit it? It is no more than returning what was lent to us. A wiſe Man ought to retire from Life as he would from a Feaſt to which he has been invited. Would it not be ridiculous for him to expect that his Hoſt ſhould maintain him always? Has not Nature a Right to demand back a Life which is only granted on Condition of Reſtitution? It is an Order immutably fixed and determined in the Exiſtence of Beings that when old Age is arrived at a certain Term it ſhould be baniſhed out of the Rank of all Things, and that the Univerſe ſhould be embelliſhed with the Charm of new Productions. Nature is repaired by the mutual Deſtruction of Beings, as well as by their reciprocal Generation. Thoſe who are gone before us have made Room for us; can we, without Injuſtice, refuſe to do the ſame in Favour of thoſe who are to come after us? We ought to repine the leſs at making Way for them, conſidering that they, in Turn, muſt do the like to others; and that, after having made their Appearance on the Stage of Life, they muſt undergo the ſame Fate as ourſelves. Antiquity has been a Prey to Death; Poſterity ſhall not be exempted from the Stroke of it: What Right have we to expect more Favour? We do not hold Life by Virtue of any Treaty; we ought, therefore, to be ſatisfied with the Uſe of it, as Tenants at Will.

Were we to live ten Millions of Ages, we ſhould only ſee the ſame Things over and over again, and what thoſe ſaw who are gone before us. Nature offers us, in the Time preſent and paſt, a Looking Glaſs wherein we may contemplate Futurity, and ſee what will happen during the immenſe Term of Ages to come. It is not the Length of Life that renders it happy, but the Uſe we make of it. "Let us think every Day (ſays "Horace) the laſt of our Lives, for then every Moment that the Gods "ſhall pleaſe to give us beyond what we expected will be the more agree"able to us." In ſhort, why are we ſolicitous for another Day? Let us live in the Enjoyment of as much Tranquillity as we can; and, whatever be the Number of Days that it ſhall pleaſe Heaven to grant us, let us ſtudy to improve the preſent Moment. That which is juſt gone is no more ours, and we are not ſure of that which is to follow the preſent.

They who fear when they die that they ſhall loſe their Riches, their Offices, their Children, their Wives, and whatever they hold precious, ought to conſider that Craſſus, the richeſt of all the Romans, Julius Cæſar, the Maſter of the Republick, Priam, the beſt Father in the World, Peto, the moſt tender of all Huſbands, and Leander, the moſt faithful of Lovers, are all dead. Is there any Senſe in expecting what could not be obtained by Men who poſſeſſed all Things that can endear Life to us, in the higheſt Degree?

If it was in our Power to prolong Life for many Ages, Death would not appear the leſs diſagreeable when it comes to put an End to it, nor would Eternity be the leſs with Regard to this World. "The Enmity of Time "(ſays Lucretius) is equal to all Men, and the Perſon who was buried "to Day will be as long the Victim of irrevocable Age as One that was "expunged out of the Rank of Beings ſeveral Months, nay Years, "ago."

*An* AMERICAN, *to those* ENGLISHMEN *who virulently write and talk against his Countrymen, sends this Expostulation.*

IF it be true, as some of you say it is, that our Non Importation Agreements are not observed, but that we clandestinely import and consume as much British Goods as ever, why are you so angry with us, and why do you propose compelling us to trade with you by Force?

If, as others of you say, we do indeed generally forbear importing at present, but must soon, from Necessity, be obliged to break our Agreements, cannot you have a little Patience?

Can you Englishmen think your abusing us in all the British Papers as Rebels, Knaves, Fools, Traitors, &c. &c. will put us into a better Humour, make us more inclined to come to your Shop, buy your Superfluities, and follow your Fashions?

Are you absolutely certain that there are no possible Means whereby we may supply ourselves with Conveniencies and Necessaries, without importing them from Great Britain?

If, through the high Price of Labour, Manufactures are, as you assert, impracticable in America, cannot you be quiet, and let us convince ourselves of our own Folly by Experience, since that will make our future commercial Connections with you still stronger, and discourage future Attempts, when perhaps become more practicable? Is it mere Good Will to us, and Fear of our hurting ourselves by such Attempts, that you take such Pains to prove they cannot succeed? Or is it to convince Government that we may be used very ill, without the least Danger of Prejudice to your Trade or Manufactures?

If those Colonies that entered into the Non Importation Agreement have done it, as some of you assert, because they are in bad Circumstances, deep in Debt to your Merchants, and on the Verge of Bankrupcy, can their refusing to take more of your Goods, and get deeper into your Debt, be so heinous a Crime as to provoke your calling down upon them national Vengeance?

If the Colonists are indeed generally such bad Paymasters, if your Factors and Agents among them find such infinite Difficulties in getting in your Debts, if the People of America are such a Set of Hypocrites, Knaves, and Cheats, as you represent them to be, why, in the Name of common Sense, are you so desirous of continuing the Commerce with them? Why in such Rage at their refusing it? Why in such Raptures when you heard that a few in New York had broken through the Agreement?

If the American Trade is of so little Consequence to this Nation, as others of you tell us, that your Merchants and Manufacturers do not miss it, that additional Demands from other Countries more than supply the Loss of it, and that it is not therefore of the smallest Importance whether the Americans are pleased or displeased with any Treatment they may receive from Britain, would you then punish them for doing you no Injury? If the Trade be only advantageous to them, cannot you leave them (like froward Children, that quarrel with their Bread and Butter) to punish themselves, by going without it?

On the other Hand, if our Commerce and Friendship are of some Advantage to you, while you are exasperating this Country against the Colonies by Misrepresentations and Falsehoods; if you are, at the same Time, by your Abuses, so exasperating that Country against this as that they will, from Resentment, exert themselves more earnestly to give Encouragement, and finally should succeed in every Manufacture, as they have already in several, will your Country then think that you have been doing it Service?

Do not you suppose it possible that civil Dissentions may encourage foreign Insults? Can you conceive the least Use in destroying all mutual Regard and Affection between Britain and America? Can you imagine a more diabolical Employment than that of fomenting Mischief, sowing the Seeds of civil War, provoking a Prince against his Subjects, Fathers against their Children, and promoting deadly Feuds between different Branches of the same Family?

Do you think it impossible that England may ever need Assistance from the Colonies? Do you think it quite out of the Course of human Affairs that Britons should ever have Occasion to seek an Asylum in America? Would it not be more comfortable to you, and your Children, to find there Liberty and Friends than Slavery and Enemies?

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## PETERSBURG, *October* 5.

THE 3d Instant, being the Empress's Coronation Day, was celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence. Her Imperial Majesty took this Opportunity to recompense the Services of several of her principal Officers, by granting them distinguishing Marks of her Favour. Count Alexis Orlow was appointed a Knight of St. George of the first Class, with the Pension annexed to that Dignity, besides a Present of a Hundred Thousand Rubles, and the honourable Prerogative of hoisting, during his whole Life, the Imperial Flag. Count Fedor, his Brother, is promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant General, and the Ensigns of the Order of St. George of the second Class, with the Pension annexed to that Dignity, and a Present of fifty Thousand Rubles. Admiral Spiritow has received the Order of St. Andrew, with an Estate inhabited by two Thousand Seven Hundred Peasants. Admiral Greeck, who, as well as the Officers above mentioned, distinguished himself in the Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, received a Present of twenty Thousand Rubles, with the Ensigns and Pension of the Order of St. George of the third Class. Her Imperial Majesty likewise ordered two Hundred Thousand Rubles to be distributed among the other Officers of the Fleet in the Archipelago. Several other Promotions and Gratifications were made that Day.

VENICE, *October* 7. It is no longer a Doubt that Hadgi Ali Bey has mounted the Throne of the ancient Sultans of Egypt, and has made himself Master of several Provinces in Arabia, as well as Ports on the Red Sea, and has disunissed all the Governours, and the Divan, from their Employs. He has also written Letters to several Princes with whom he thinks it convenient to live in Amity, one particularly to this Republick.

GENOA, *October* 13. The Vessel which arrived lately from Buenos Ayres, at Cadiz, with Despatches for the Spanish Court, and from which the Commander would not suffer one Person to go on Shore, until they had received Orders from the King, has on Board, as is reported, some Englishmen brought from Falkland's Island.

MARSEILLES, *October* 26. The Master of a Vessel arrived here from Mahon informs us they had learned that an Algerine Corsair had taken from an English Packet the Money she had on Board for paying the Garrison of Minorca.

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## LONDON, *October* 19.

*The House of Burgesses of* Virginia *having transmitted to Mr.* Montagu, *their Agent, the following Petition, the same has been presented by him to his Majesty.*

*To the* KING's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY:

*The humble Petition of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES *of* VIRGINIA.

May it please your Most Excellent Majesty,

GRACIOUSLY to permit your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, to approach your Royal Presence, and with all Humility to renew their most earnest Entreaties that your Majesty, in your great Goodness, would be pleased to extend your fatherly Protection to them and all their Fellow Subjects in America.

Having, Sire, upon former and recent Occasions, humbly submitted to your Royal Wisdom our just Claims to be free and exempt from all Taxes imposed on us without our own Consent, for the Purpose of raising and establishing a Revenue in America, we should not now presume to recall your Majesty's gracious Attention to the same Subject, had we not the most convincing Testimony that the Sentiments and Dispositions of your Majesty's Ministry, confirmed by the Voice of Parliament, still continue extremely unfavourable and alarming to your Majesty's American Subjects; a Reflection to us at this Time the more irksome and grievous, as we had, from the late agreeable Prospect, flattered ourselves that a broad and permanent Foundation would soon have been laid for restoring and perpetuating that pleasing Harmony which once so happily united the Interest and Affections of all your Majesty's Subjects, both British and American.

Words, most gracious Sovereign, cannot sufficiently express the exceeding great Concern and deep Affliction with which our Minds have been agitated and tortured upon finding almost a fixed and determined Resolution in the Parliament of Great Britain to continue the several Acts imposing Duties for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, exposing the Persons and Estates of your Majesty's affectionate Subjects to the arbitrary Decisions of distant Courts of Admiralty, and thereby depriving them of the inestimable Right and Privilege of being tried by their Peers alone, according to the long established and well known Laws of the Land. From these baneful Sources have already been derived much Disquietude and Unhappiness, which are not likely to abate under the Continuance of Measures apparently tending to deprive the Colonists of every Thing dear and valuable to them.

A partial Suspension of Duties, and these such only as were imposed on British Manufactures, cannot, great Sire, remove the too well grounded Fears and Apprehensions of your Majesty's loyal Subjects, whilst Impositions are continued on the same Articles of foreign Fabrick, and entirely reserved upon Tea, for the avowed Purpose of establishing a Precedent against us.

We therefore, judging it at all Times an indispensible Duty we owe to your Majesty, to our Country, ourselves, and Posterity, humbly to lay our Grievances before the common Father of all his People, do now, impressed with the highest Sense of Duty and Affection, prostrate ourselves at the Foot of your Throne, most humbly beseeching and imploring your Majesty graciously to interpose your Royal Influence and Authority to procure a total Repeal of those disagreeable Acts of Parliament, and to secure to us the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of all those Rights and Privileges which, from the Laws of Nature, of Community in general, and in a most especial Manner from the Principles of the British Constitution, particularly recognized and confirmed to the Colony by repeated and express Stipulation, we presume not to claim but in common with all the rest of your Majesty's Subjects, under the same or like Circumstances.

That your Majesty, and your Royal Descendents, may long and gloriously reign in the Hearts of a free and happy People, is the constant and fervent Prayer of

Your Majesty's truly devoted,
most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Subjects,
*The Burgesses and Representatives of the People of Virginia.*
PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

*November* 1. From Experiments made by Dr. Heberden, F. R. S. from July 1766 to July 1767, it appears that in every Month less Rain Water, in Proportion as 121 is to 226, was received in an open Vessel, placed on the Top of Westminster Abbey, than in a like Vessel placed on the Top of a House not so high as the Abbey; and the Cause of this extraordinary Difference has not yet been discovered, though it is more than four Years since. A few Days ago a Gentleman mentioning this curious Experiment to Mr. Dunn, and that some great Discoveries might depend on it, if its Cause should be assigned, Mr. Dunn gave this Answer: "This Experiment, which I was not before acquainted with, proves that Drops of Rain Water, in descending from the Clouds, do grow larger as they come nearer the Earth, and that they accumulate those humid Particles amongst others they pass, which are plentifully diffused through the Atmosphere at that Time; and that this is by a Force of Attraction, whereby the Drops attract the Particles, proportional to the Quantity of Matter in one, compared with that of the other; and that, in a Descent of fifty Yards, a Drop of Rain may, in our Climate, double itself in Magnitude. And farther, it affords a strong Argument that the intermediate Spaces between the Sun and Planets may abound with Particles exceedingly rarified, which, in gravitating towards the Sun, do accumulate (like Drops of Rain) and form those huge Disks, or Bodies, which appear to us Spots on the Face of the Sun. These Bodies may have been lately observed to gyrate, or move, round one another, and have afforded Disquisitions for Persons acquainted with the Telescope; and there is no Doubt but more such will appear."

It is said the Duke of Grafton has a certain Utensil in his Bedchamber, which he constantly uses, at the Bottom of which is the Figure of Mr. Wilkes. On the other Hand, Mr. Wilkes, from whom some say he borrowed the Thought, it is certain, has a whole Set, for the Use of his Family, with the Figure of a great Lady in Pall Mall.

*November* 3. The Romish Religion has been long thought on the Decline. The Senate of Venice suppressing thirty six Convents, without Consent of the See of Rome, confirms this.

On Friday last a Duel was fought at the Burrow Castle, at Portsmouth, a Place some little Way up the Harbour, between the Captain of the Favourite, from Falkland's Island, and the Lieutenant who belonged to her when she went from England, but left her soon after her Arrival at that Place, on Account of some Disagreement between them. The Captain, we hear, was slightly wounded.

*November* 6. Some farther Particulars relative to the taking of Bender, which arrived by Letters yesterday, are as follow. The Town, upon a Signal given, was attacked in three different Places; the Garrison defended themselves valiantly, and disputed every Inch of Ground, with great Perseverance. When they were beaten from the Intrenchments they fought from Street to Street in the town, and withstood the Russians for five Hours after they took the Citadel. The Garrison consisted, at the Beginning of the Siege, of near thirty Thousand, but at the Time of the Assault was reduced to near Half that Number. Four Hundred Cannon were found in the Town, besides an immense Booty. Baron Stein, who resided in London about five Years since, and Colonel Maller, were both killed in the Attack.

*November* 27. The following animated Sentiments were delivered by a great and Noble Orator, in a large Company, on Thursday last.

His Lordship began with telling his Hearers, "That he thought the present Situation of his Country was so truly critical and alarming that he would not sit still, but would drag the Ministers from their Concealments, and expose them to the Resentment of an injured, insulted, and, he was afraid, an undone Country.

"A Noble Lord (Lord Weymouth) continued he, has told us that it is necessary to cultivate Peace, and has enlarged much upon the Inhumanity of War, and the Desire he has to prevent the Effusion of human Blood. I have as little Desire to plunge this Nation into an unnecessary War as the Noble Lord can have, but Hostilities have been commenced against a Kingdom not used to suffer any Insults to pass unrevenged. I wish the Noble Lord had always entertained these Sentiments of Humanity; the People would then have had no Reason to lament the spilling of innocent Blood in St. George's Fields, by the Violence of his Lordship's Politicks.

"It has been insinuated that the publick Credit of the Nation may be affected if this Motion should be complied with. Let us consider who are the People that suffer most by the Fluctuation of your Funds: Your little dirty Money Jobbers, Bloodsuckers, Muckworms, Commissaries, and Contractors, these are the Men that have thrown down all Distinctions of Men in this Country. I equally despise them all, from the Jobber in the Alley to Asiatick Plunderers in Leadenhall Street.

"I am concerned that in these Times, when Unanimity is so much wanted, that any Doubts should have been thrown out respecting the Legality of impressing; a Measure which has the Sanction of the common Law. I consider the three Aldermen who discharged the impressed Men as Parricides of their Country, and would be the first to move for an Inquiry into their Conduct.

"A Noble Lord has cautioned us against starting any Difficulties that may impede the Negotiation with a Court so jealous of its Honour as the Court of Madrid. However highly that Lord may think of the lofty Idioms of Spanish Pride, I ever found them, in all my Negotiations, a crafty, shifting, disingenuous, and designing People, possessing not Half the Integrity and good Faith of the English Nation.

"The Noble Lord talks of negotiating when we should be striking a Blow. Hostilities have already been commenced. I wish the Officer of the Tamar was at this Bar; I wish Captain Farmer, who came Passenger, was here; they would give us an Account of the Conduct of the Governour of Buenos Ayres. They would tell you that the Island was demanded in the Name of the King of Spain; those, therefore, who advised his Majesty to call it the Act of the Governour of Buenos Ayres advised him to an Imposition on this Company. If it was the Act of that Governour, why does the King of Spain (to use every intelligible English Phrase) still keep Possession of the stolen Goods? In the Reign of James I. that great Man Sir Walter Raleigh, for an Infringement on the Spanish Territories, fell a Sacrifice to the cruel, insolent, and vindictive Spirit of the haughty Spaniards.

"I am for defending the Honour of the Crown and the Rights of the People, but I must confess that I think the Situation of this Kingdom is truly deplorable whilst the Reins of Government are in the Hands of Men not one of whom ever knew Half an Hour's Business in their Lives.

"I call upon the Gentlemen in Administration to tell us what Steps they have taken to defend this Country. Have they sent a Squadron to the Western Ocean? Which I will pronounce to be essentially necessary. In the last War, that great Officer Lord Anson, to whose Knowledge and Experience in naval Affairs the Successes of that War are in a great Degree to be attributed, advised this Measure to be adopted. It was adopted, and we all know the good Effects that followed. Have you a Fleet in North America? Have you another in the East Indies? Have you one in the Mediterranean? No; sorry am I to say that wherever I turn my Eyes I see the Marks of Inattention and Inexperience. You cannot at this Time fit out twelve Ships of the Line, in such Condition for an Officer to stake his Reputation on. You have now only ten Thousand Seamen to defend this great Empire, and in my Administration I found full Employment for eighty five Thousand.

"But remember, Gentlemen, that if Gibraltar, Mahon, or Jamaica, should fall, that you shall answer it at the Tribunal of the Publick. Upon the Whole, I am of Opinion that we must either have a War or an ignominious Compromise. I beseech the Gentlemen in Administration to prepare for the former, and not submit to the latter. I desire them to restore to the People their violated Rights, that they may save their own Heads, and walk the publick Streets free from Insult."

Besides the Motion made by the Duke of Richmond, on Thursday, in the Upper Room of the Society, as given in this Paper on Saturday, and the true Numbers on which were, for twenty six, against eighty one, there were two other Motions, both of which were carried in the Negative. The first of these was, in Substance, to know what Claims have been set up by the Spaniards to Falkland Island. The second was, to have Copies and Extracts of all Letters or Papers respecting the Spanish Land and Sea Forces in the West Indies, on or since June 1769; as also respecting the Departure of any naval Armaments or Land Forces from Old Spain, during the same Period.

Lord Chatham, the other Day, disclaimed what has been generally attributed to him, the involving this Nation in the late German War; and declared that when he was at that Time appointed Minister he came into Office with that Measure *strapped about his Neck*.

Yesterday Sir William Draper arrived at his House in Pall Mall, from North America.

*November* 29. This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for prohibiting, for a farther limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, grain, Meal Flower, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch; and to such other Bills as were ready.

Additions to Part of a great and Noble Orator's Speech on Thursday last, in a large Company. After censuring the three *doubting* Aldermen who discharged the impressed Men, his Lordship took Occasion to pass the following Encomiums on the late Lord Mayor: "I ought not to omit doing Justice to a Character which has suffered, upon this Occasion, the united Attacks of the insolent, the envious, and the malicious. I have always considered the late Lord Mayor as an able and upright Magistrate, an amiable Gentleman, an honest Man, and an Honour to the City."

After having thrown out several Animadversions on the Conduct of the present Ministry, he added, "It has been insinuated that Men, and not Measures, have ever, lately, been the Objects of my Resentment. I do assure the Gentlemen in Administration that I do not envy them their Places, that I have no Wishes of my own to dispossess them, nor do I know that any of my Friends aspire to such *dangerous Honours*. I leave them in the full Enjoyment of their Places, satisfied that the loud Voice of publick Justice cannot always sue in vain."

On the Subject of the late German War, he expressed himself to the following Effect: "I found the last German War, for which I have so often been made the Object of Abuse in the publick Prints, and which has been repeatedly, in and out of this House, called my German War, I say when I came into Office I found your German war, and your Connections with Prussia, strapped round my Neck by Treaties and Resolutions of Parliament; and though I disapproved of that War, yet, being always of Opinion that every Consideration should yield to the publick Faith of the Nation, I thought it absolutely necessary, at that Time, to abide by, and support, those Treaties which plunged us into that War. But I will now tell your Master it is my Opinion that this Kingdom do not, on any Occasion, waste her Blood and Treasure in defending Hanover."

In Answer to the Sentiments of this great Patriot, another Orator, well known under the Title of a remarkable impeaching Character in the Beggars Opera, remarked, "That though he never remembered to have heard the Noble Earl's Sentiments coincide so nearly with him, in some Points, as they did on the present Occasion, yet he could not help considering his Assertions, in general, to be mere *ipse dixits*, or Matters of Opinion; for (continued he) we have been told this Day that the present Administration is a very unpopular One; that the People are quite dissatisfied; that we are not in a Situation to defend ourselves from foreign Attacks, nay that we have not even twelve Ships of the Line ready for Service. Now, as I have not the Honour to be of the Administration, I cannot speak precisely as to the Truth of these Declarations; but I have a Right to give my Opinion as well as the Noble Earl, and my Opinion is that we are in a Situation to defend ourselves against all our Enemies, that the present Administration is not an unpopular One, and that the People are not dissatisfied. I think the present Opposition are ten Thousand Times more unpopular. I see it every Day, I see it in the last Westminster Remonstrance, I see it in the Common Council, I see it in every Part of the Kingdom; in short, it is Nothing but Remonstrance, Instructions, and Impeachment, or, in other Words, it is all Wilkes and Edridge, Noise, Nonsense, Confusion. It has been mentioned that the present Ministers are favoured with the Smiles of the Court. Upon my Word I think that the Smiles of a Court are desireable Things; there are many Advantages to be found in them. But I remember an Administration in this Country (meaning the Rockingham) and, in my Opinion, the worst this Country ever had, that was never even once smiled upon by the Court, during the whole Time they were in Office."

In Reply, the Marquis of Rockingham asked whether the Administration that preceded his (meaning Lord Sandwich's) went out of Office with the Smiles of the Court. To this no Answer was given.

The Duke of Richmond asserted, in a certain Assembly, that upwards of two Thousand of the best English Sailors are at this Time rotting in the Jails of Spain, having been seized on frivolous Pretences, many of them on no other Charge than that of having a single Dollar in their Pockets.

Lord Chatham, in a certain Assembly, lately said, "This Month, perhaps, we may be no longer a Nation; for if the French make themselves Masters of the Channel we cannot oppose them. We ought at this Time to have forty Ships of the Line, yet have not twelve completely manned. I have now a complete Detail of the above Particulars in my Pocket, and I defy any One to contradict me."

Lord Chatham, in a certain Place, having asserted that the monied Interest of the City of London were Bloodsuckers, the Muckworms of the Constitution; that all their Aim was to get Loans and Commissary Ships; but that at the same Time he regarded the middling Citizens, who preferred Laws and Liberty to Loans and Contracts; the Duke of Richmond observed on what Lord Chatham had said, that he joined him Hand and Heart on the violated Right of Election, and all other great constitutional Points; that his Conscience obliged him to it, knowing the Rectitude of Lord Chatham's Intentions; but that his Conscience would not suffer him to be silent at the indiscriminate Censure which the Noble Lord, in the Warmth of Debate, had thrown out on some of the worthiest Men in this Kingdom. If by the monied Interest, says he, the Noble Lord means those adulating Wretches, those miserable Aldermen, who opposed Petitions and Remonstrances merely to gain Loans and Contracts for themselves, who bartered their Laws and Liberties for Gold, I do most heartily concur with him; but Interest, at the same Time, assert that there is a Majority of the monied Interest of very different Principles. One Instance will be sufficient: The late Lord Mayor, who is one of the first Merchants, and one of the honestest Men in the Kingdom; a Man who opposed Government in their Invasion of our Laws, and who supported Government by backing Press Warrants, when he perceived his Country was in Danger. I concur with my Noble Friend in his merited Commendation on those who prefer Liberty to Gold. The Common Councilmen of London I respect for their Firmness, and for their Honour and Integrity I shall ever revere and honour them.

The Motion made in the Upper Assembly by the Earl of Chatham, Yesterday, was that Captain Hunt, late Captain of the Tamar Sloop, be ordered to attend this House on Monday next. The previous Question was then put, and carried, fifty five for, twenty one against.

We can, from undoubted Authority, assure the Publick that at a Council held Yesterday WAR was determined on.

A few Days since Lord Weymouth told the Spanish Ambassadour that if he did not give in a satisfactory Answer before the End of this Week he would be asked no more Questions, but that immediate Recourse would be had to the *ultima ratio regum*.

Yesterday forty Thousand Seamen were voted for the Service of the Year 1771, thirty Thousand of which to be registered. The Expense for one Year will be two Millions.

It having been represented, by a great Body of Officers, how easily they can join their Regiments on any Emergency, the late Order for their immediate repairing to their several Quarters in England is, for the present, suspended.

This Day the Enfurance of Merchant Ships outward bound to the West Indies was advanced, at Lloyd's, from four to ten per Cent.

*Extract of a Letter from* Dartmouth.

"Captain Pitts, who left Spain the 15th Instant (November) gives an Account that our Ships are stopped there."

It is said a great Personage coincides in Opinion with a Noble Earl that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to strike a capital Blow in the West Indies and the French in the East Indies.

We hear that when the House of Commons have gone through some Matters relative to Massachusetts Bay, which are likely to be finished in a few Days, both Houses will adjourn next Week for the Holidays.

War is now ardently desired by all real Lovers of their Country, of every Rank, as it will inevitably have one good Effect, which Nothing else is so likely to produce, viz. the Downfal of the present slothful and dastardly Administration.

*December* 1. The Account of our Ships being stopped in Spain is confirmed by a Letter sent from Cadiz to a Merchant in Lime Street, which brings Advice that all the English Ships in that Port have been stopped; and that Captain Cheesman, of the True Briton, arrived at Port from Cadiz, confirms the same; and adds, that the Spaniards are pulling down all the Houses near the Front of the Mole, where they are very assiduous in erecting Batteries, and fortifying the Place.

A Resolution has passed that four Pounds a Month, per Man, shall be allowed for maintaining forty Thousand Seamen, including eight Thousand and seventy three Marines, and also including the Ordnance for the Sea Service for the Year 1771.

Thursday a Motion was made by Mr. Dowdeswell, in the Lower Room of the Robinhood, to lay before the House Copies of all Intelligence received of the State of the Spanish Land and Sea Forces in the Spanish West Indies, since the first of June 1769, to September last inclusive; which passed in the negative, ninety four against forty three.

Wednesday a Motion was made in the same Place for examining, at the Bar, the Captain who first brought the Intelligence relating to the Capture

of Falkland's Island; which paſſed in the negative, fifty one againſt twenty ſix.

Colonel Barré, in an intereſting Debate on Thurſday, ſaid that he recollected to have formerly read an Anecdote, in which a Patriot Nobleman told the Spaniſh Monarch that they had but two Enemies. Who are they? ſaid the King. "The World is one (replied the honeſt Informer) and your Majeſty's Miniſter the other." And I cannot help thinking, continued the Colonel, that our good King (God bleſs him) is ſomewhat in the ſame Situation. This humurous Remark cauſed an univerſal Uproar of Applauſe, and the Colonel was ſome Time before he could proceed in his Argument.

The new Ambaſſadour from France, we hear, has brought with him, as Part of his Credentials, a Letter from his Court, which he has in Charge to deliver only into the Hands of a great Perſonage, who, we are told, has refuſed to receive it; ſignifying that it muſt come in Form, through the Channel of the Secretary of State.

Laſt Wedneſday Lord Weymouth declared, in a great Aſſembly, that at preſent there would be no War with Spain, as every Thing would be ſettled in an amicable Manner, and to the Satisfaction of all Parties; on which Lord Chatham replied, that he could give no Credit to his Aſſertion, for that he was well aſſured the Spaniards had no Intention at preſent of accommodating Matters with the Britiſh Court upon honourable Terms.

The Heralds at Arms, and Trumpeters of the Houſehold, have received Orders to be in Readineſs at an Hour's Notice; which makes it reaſonable to conclude War is intended to be immediately declared.

Orders are iſſued to augment the Land Forces; each Regiment of Dragoons to complete their ſeveral Troops to the full Complement of ſixty Men each Troop; an additional Troop, conſiſting of ſixty private Men (beſides Officers) are to be added to each Regiment; the Officers to be taken from the Half Pay Liſt. The ſame Meaſures are obſerved in Regard to the Foot; the Companies are to be augmented to ſixty Men each, and an additional Company to each Regiment.

All Conferences with the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour are now at an End ſince Monday laſt, in Conſequence of ſome Deſpatches which he received from his Court the Night before, when he gave Lord Weymouth a categorical Anſwer; ſo that a War entirely depends upon what Conſtruction the Miniſtry may put upon it.

The following may be depended on. A few Days after the Arrival of the Meſſenger from Madrid the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour acquainted our Miniſtry that he had full Power to treat with them on the Subject of our Demands on the Court of Spain, and appointed a Time and Place for a private Conference with the Premier for that Purpoſe; but when the Hour arrived he gave Lord North to underſtand that it was as much as his Life and Character was worth to give him a ſatisfactory Anſwer in leſs than a Month, until he had received farther Deſpatches from his Court.

We are well informed that Lord Weymouth was for raiſing fifty Thouſand Seamen for the enſuing Year, but the Premier aſſured him that forty Thouſand would ſufficiently anſwer the Purpoſe.

Several Days this Week Policies have been opened at Old and New Lloyd's, and ſeveral Coffeehouſes about Change, to give nine Guineas to receive one Hundred if War is declared in ſeven Days, and forty Guineas to receive one Hundred if declared before the 31ſt of December.

*Extract of a Letter from the* Hague, *November* 23.

"The Envoy Extraordinary from the States General at the Court of Madrid, among other Things, in his laſt Deſpatches, ſends Advice that fifteen Battalions of Spaniſh Troops were marching to the Sea Coaſts, in Order to embark for America, to reenforce the Garriſons there that are moſt expoſed, and that theſe Troops were to be followed by a much greater Number."

Upwards of fifty Merchant Ships are now waiting in the River, outward bound, to receive Letters of Mark, in Caſe of War being declared, having on Board Guns and Men ſufficient both for Offence and Defence.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to take an immediate and cloſe Survey of the Fortifications in that Kingdom.

The Eaſt India Company have raiſed the Seamens Wages from twenty five Shillings to forty five Shillings per Month, Hands being very ſcarce at preſent, on Account of ſuch Numbers being impreſſed.

On Thurſday a Gentleman at Batſon's Coffeehouſe gave a Merchant in Cornhill one Hundred Guineas to receive a Guinea a Day until War is declared, the Payments to expire if War is not declared in a Year and a Half.

*Extract of a Letter from* Bruſſels, *November* 25.

"Authentick Letters received here adviſe that the Court of Spain conſents to the Evacuation and the Neutrality of Falkland Iſlands, but ſhe refuſes to make Reſtitution of them. This Affair will not make an Object of Negotiation until after the Engliſh have previouſly diſarmed. Spain by no Means combines this Affair with that of the Manila Ranſom."

It is ſaid that a certain Ambaſſadour has aſſured the Miniſtry that no Attack has been made by the King his Maſter's Sea or Land Forces either upon Gibraltar or Jamaica.

Some Letters from Minorca inform that the People there impatiently expect the Arrival of Men of War and Troops from England, as a Rumour prevails that ſome hoſtile Deſigns are meditating againſt the Iſland.

It is ſaid on the Arrival of Potter the Meſſenger his Deſpatches were found to contain Nothing more than a Reference to the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour, who was inſtructed, by his Orders, how to negotiate with us; and it was given out that theſe Inſtructions breathed only the Spirit of Peace, and Stocks roſe conſiderably on the News. But alas! when theſe peaceable Inſtructions were made known, they contained no poſitive Anſwer to any of our Demands, and only mentioned the giving up Falkland's Iſland (debarring us of the Liberty of erecting Forts there) and that our Ships, on entering the Spaniſh Ports, ſhould be ſubject to be viſited by the Spaniſh Officers.

Laſt Night the Preſs was ſo ſtrong, both on the River and aſhore, that Sailors were taken from all Proteſtions, and hurried on Board the Tenders and Guardſhips.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in Favour of Preſs Warrants will be likely to introduce him into Power.

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*As the Manner in which the late Emperour of* RUSSIA *loſt his Life is unknown to the Publick, the following Particulars, the Authenticity of which may be depended on, will not be unentertaining.*

IT was publickly known that the Emperour kept, and was doatingly fond of, Elizabeth Woronzoff. This Lady had a female Confidant, on whom ſhe entirely relied, and to whom ſhe frequently mentioned the great Influence ſhe had over the Emperour. This Confidant one Day obſerving Lady Woronzoff in uncommon Spirits, aſked the Reaſon. Oh! my Friend, anſwered her Ladyſhip, I ſhall in a few Days be your Empreſs. The Confidant was aſtoniſhed at the News, and (but whether from Motives of Humanity or Envy is unknown) inſtantly acquainted the Empreſs with it. The Princeſs was, with Reaſon, alarmed; and ſending for ſome of the principal Lords, whom ſhe knew to be her Friends, laid the Matter before them. They concluded that her Life, and that of the Prince, her Son, was in Danger; and therefore, after mature Conſideration, propoſed that a Remonſtrance ſhould be carried to the Emperour. Pray, ſays one of them, which of you all, who have been Witneſs to the many Acts of Tyranny and Folly he has been guilty of, will venture to carry this Remonſtrance? Do you not expect to be baniſhed to Siberia? I value Nothing, replied one of the Gentlemen; I will carry it. He accordingly went, and demanded a private Audience of the Emperour, which could not be denied to a Perſon of his Rank. The Door was no ſooner ſhut than he ſeized that unfortunate Prince, and plunged a Dagger in his Throat. Then going to the Door, ſeemingly unconcerned, ordered an Attendant to call the Empreſs immediately. She came; the Wound was ſewed up by a Surgeon in whom they could confide, and the Orifice was neatly covered with a piece of Gold Beaters Skin. The Empreſs retired privately, and the Revolution took Place in a few Hours. It was given out that the Emperour was ſick, and when they choſe to own his Death the Body was permitted to be viewed; but, by the Deception before mentioned, the real Cauſe of his Death was known but to few.

## BOSTON, *January* 7.

LAST Sunday died at Biddeford, aged one Hundred and twelve Years, Mrs. Poak, of this Town. She was a Native of Ireland, and has been in this Country about eighty Years. Though her Memory, for the laſt ten Years of her Life, was callous to all Impreſſions, yet ſhe could converſe on Tranſactions before that Time with tolerable Propriety. In September 1769 ſhe walked a Mile and a Half from Home, and returned the ſame Day. Three or four Days before her Death ſhe went out to ſee one of her Neighbours. In the Year 1764 ſhe was loſt in the Woods between Saweo and Arundel; and in the Night, without Path or Guide, travelled through to Arundel, about four Miles, on a ſtraight Line. Her Nails were grown like Eagles Claws, the Fleſh growing and extending to the end of them. She has for many Years expreſſed a great Deſire to die, not only as being wearied with Life, but having (as is ſuppoſed) a well grounded Hope of a better; ſo, being worn out with the Burthen of Age, gladly lay down to Reſt.

## NEW YORK, *January* 31.

WE hear that when Captain Farrel left Falmouth four Packetboats were lying there ready to ſail, ſuppoſed to be detained, that the Declaration of War might be ſent out by them. One of theſe was the Packet for New York, which was expected to ſail in three or four Days. A Veſſel was arrived there from Cadiz, in ſeventeen Days, the Maſter of which reports that he came away by Stealth, the Engliſh Veſſels in that Harbour being detained, and that a Declaration of War there was every Day expected. Private Letters by Captain Farrel, of the 5th of December, mention War as inevitable. From the publick Papers the Probability ſeems rather to preponderate for War than Peace, and yet there are ſo many contradictory Circumſtances that no certain Concluſion can be drawn. Notwithſtanding the Buſtle of Preparation, the Miniſtry and their Party ſeem neither well prepared nor heartily diſpoſed for War; and they carry every Queſtion as they pleaſe, in both Houſes, by Majority of Votes. The Speeches of Lord Chatham, Colonel Barré, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeſwell, &c. were extremely ſevere againſt the Miniſtry, who, in their Turn, retorted with Spirit and Keenneſs, but made no tolerable Figure in Point of Argument. On the 21ſt of November the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, preſented and read to his Majeſty another Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the ſame Purport as thoſe before preſented, and in much the ſame Style, complaining of Grievances, praying the Removal of evil Miniſters, and the Diſſolution of Parliament, &c. The following is ſaid to be his Majeſty's Anſwer.

"As I have ſeen no Reaſon to alter the Opinion expreſſed in my Anſwer "to your laſt Addreſs upon this Subject, I cannot comply with the Prayer "of your Petition."

## WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 14.

WE hear that eleven Sail of Veſſels went aſhore laſt Saturday Night, in the violent Gale we had then, a little below Hampton; and that ſeveral more in York River had gone aſhore likewiſe. We do not learn that any of them received much Damage.

On Saturday laſt died at Mr. Roger Gregory's, in King William, Captain CHARLES SEATON, of Briſtol, for many Years Commander of a Ship in the Virginia Trade.

## Advertiſements.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, *January* 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

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YORK Town, *February* 11, 1771.

THOSE indebted to the Store kept by *Smith* and *Jameſon* are deſired to take Notice that the Partnerſhip expires the firſt Day of *April* next, and that no Indulgence can be given after that Time. LAWRENCE SMITH.

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THE Subſcriber, living in *Brunſwick*, near *Hicks*'s Ford, having Half a Dozen Pair of SAWERS, would be glad to undertake, from the Stump, or otherwiſe, any conſiderable Job of ſawing, within ſixty or ſeventy Miles of Home, upon reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon in Want may have a Pair, or the Whole of them, by applying to 2‖ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

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AS I intend to decline Trade entirely, I will ſell my Stores, &c. at *Weſt Point*, or rent them for a Term of Years. They are as well ſituated for the *Weſt India* Trade as any Place in the Colony, and there are all other convenient Outhouſes upon the Lots. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *King William*. JOHN G. FRAZER.

*N. B.* The Storehouſe, Granary, and Stable, are entirely new.

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WEST POINT, *February* 10, 1771.

ANY Gentlemen that want to go Paſſengers to *London* may have a good Opportunity of going in the Ship *Middleton*, at *Weſt Point*, a very fine large commodious Veſſel, and will be ready to ſail in *March*. Any Gentleman, or Lady, this may ſuit, is deſired to agree for their Paſſage by the laſt of this Month.

HENRY CLARK, Commander.

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ESSEX, *February* 10, 1771.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Robert Sp. Coleman*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to me immediately, that I may know what of his Debts remain unpaid. ANDREW CRAWFORD, Executor.

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*To be* SOLD *at publick Sale, on* Thurſday *the* 28*th Inſtant*,

THE Ship NEPTUNE, as ſhe now lies at *Norfolk*, with her Tackle and Appurtenances; an Inventory of which may be ſeen from the Subſcriber. She is about four Hundred Hogſheads Burthen, well found, and moſt of her Sails new. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on or before the 10th of *June* next, and the other Half on or before the 25th of *October* next, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security, if required.

2 ARCHIBALD WHITE.

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*To be* SOLD,

THE Plantation well known by the Name of *Pond Marſh*, in *New Kent* County, four Miles below the *Brickhouſe* Ferry, beautifully ſituated upon *York* River, commanding a large and extenſive Proſpect of the River and adjacent Country. The Land is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, is well timbered, and has a fine firm Marſh incloſed with a good Fence, containing three Hundred Acres, which will maintain two Hundred Head of Cattle, without feeding, in Winter. There are good Buildings on the Premiſes, a very good Garden, Apple and Peach Orchards, a good Tide Mill on a Creek near the Houſe; every Thing in good Order for Cropping, and a great Plenty of Fiſh, Oyſters, and Wildfowl. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the above will be ſhown the ſame, and may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

5‖ JOHN TOWNES.

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*To be* SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thurſday *the* 21*ſt of* March, *being Court Day*,

A VERY good neat CHARIOT, with HARNESS for four Horſes, all good and complete. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe the ſame may ſee it any Time before the Day of Sale by applying to *Iſaac Luke*, in *Portſmouth*.

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GEORGE III. by the Grace of God of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Albemarle* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Anne Manley* to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, in Chancery, at the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*, on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt her by *Samuel Gay*; and this ſhe ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *William Nelſon*, Eſquire, Preſident of our Council, at *Williamſburg*, the fifth Day of *November*, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

BEN: WALLER.

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NORFOLK, *January* 31, 1771.

STOLEN from the Ship *Morris*, *William Long* Maſter, lying at *Portſmouth*, on the Night of the 29th Inſtant, a *Philadelphia* built YAWL, and three Oars. She has a red Streak, and a blue Streak, on each Side, with yellow Mouldings, and has loſt her lower Rudder Iron. Whoever will bring the ſaid Yawl to the Subſcriber ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and on Conviction of the Thief a farther Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

1M INGLIS & LONG.

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STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the *Raleigh* Tavern Door, on the Evening of the 18th of *December* laſt, a bright bay HORSE, ſomewhat above fourteen Hands high, of a ſlender Make, with a thin hanging Mane, his Tail cut, but not trimmed, and is thin alſo; he has a few ſcattered white Hairs in his Forehead and down his Noſe, and a remarkable Wart on the hindmoſt Part of his near Buttock, but has no Brand. He trots hard, paces ſlow, and canters and gallops well. He had on a Hogſkin Saddle, and a double reined Bridle. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon* ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen, FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

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TAKEN up, in *Cockland*, a ſmall Bay MARE about four Feet Inches high, with a hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, and branded on the rear Buttock ●. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.

WILLIAM PRICE.

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*Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* Anthony Hay, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *on* TUESDAY *the* 7*th of* MAY, *before the* Raleigh *Door, in* Williamſburg,

NINETEEN NEGROES belonging to his Eſtate, among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, ſome fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Waſhers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to WILLIAM TREBELL, ROBERT NICOLSON, } Executors.

*N. B.* All Perſons who have Demands againſt Mr. *Hay*'s Eſtate are requeſted to make them ſpeedily known, that Proviſion may be made for diſcharging them; and thoſe indebted thereto are deſired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Eſtate to any unneceſſary Charge, by Suits, when we aſſure them the beſt Means will be uſed to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is conſidered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whoſe tender Years entitle them to ſome Indulgence.

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IT is hoped, and expected, that all thoſe who ſtill continue in Arrear to the late Governour's Eſtate will ſettle their Accounts with the Treaſurer ſome Time in the ſucceeding *April* General Court at fartheſt, that the Gentlemen appointed to manage his Lordſhip's Affairs in this Country may be enabled to cloſe their Accounts, and remit whatever Balance remains to his Lordſhip's Executor.

PETERSBURG, *January* 29, 1771.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* ſoon, I earneſtly requeſt all Perſons indebted to me to come immediately and ſettle their Accounts, by paying them off, or giving Bond. Such Accounts as are not ſettled before I go will be proved, and left in the Hands of Mr. *Richard Taylor* (whom I have appointed my Attorney) with Directions to bring Suits on the ſame, without Diſtinction. I have a complete Aſſortment of MEDICINES, UTENSILS for an Apothecary's Shop, and a Set of CHIRURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which I will ſell on very reaſonable Terms. ‖ JAMES FEILD.

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RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1771.

I INTEND to leave this Place by the firſt of *April* next, and to ſettle in *Williamſburg*; where I ſhall open a Shop on the main Street, near the Capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and WATCHES, and to make and ſell all Sorts of GOLD and SILVER WORK, at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ me may depend on their Work being done well, and expeditiouſly.

6 JAMES GALT.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6, 1771.

FOUND a few Days ago, at Colonel *Burwell*'s Ferry, on *James* River, a GOLD WATCH with a Shagreen Caſe, which ſeems to have lain there a conſiderable Time, as the Shagreen is quite rotten. The Owner deſcribing the Watch, and proving his Property, may have it again by giving a Reward to the Finder, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement. Inquire at the Poſt Office, or of ROBERT NICOLSON.

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PRINCE GEORGE, *February* 2, 1771.

FOUND by the Subſcriber, on the 28th of laſt Month, in a Fodder Stack, in this County, belonging to Major *John Minge* of *Charles City*, ten Caſks of TOBACCO, each containing, to the beſt of his Judgment, between one Hundred and one Hundred and twenty five Pounds; alſo a Parcel, or looſe Bulk, containing about five Hundred Pounds. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying the Penalty the Law directs, may have it by applying to

‖ THOMAS CLIFTON.

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*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Saturday *the* 2*d of* March, *on the Premiſes, in* Brunſwick *County, on the ſouth Side of* Meherrin *River*,

ELEVEN Hundred and ten Acres of LAND, altogether, or in Parcels, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, on which are three Plantations, with ſundry convenient Houſes and Orchards; one of them has all neceſſary Houſes for an Ordinary, ſituated in a very convenient Place for that Purpoſe, and is well known by the Name of *Randle*'s Ordinary. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and the other Half on the 15th of *January* 1772, the Purchaſer, or Purchaſers, giving Bond, with approved Security, to 2‖ JOSIAS RANDLE.

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*For* SALE,

A LOT of LAND, in *Suffolk* Town, oppoſite the Courthouſe, with a good Dwellinghouſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes proper for a Merchant, in good Repair, and at preſent occupied by Mr. *Gardner Fleming*. Alſo a Lot of LAND near the River, with about three Acres of Marſh, through which a Creek is cut to the River, and a Cauſeway on the Side of the Creek, with a good Wharf to the beſt Water; a Pitch Kettle on the ſaid Lot, ſet very conveniently, and a Tar Houſe that will contain two Thouſand Barrels of naval Stores. For Terms inquire of NATHANIEL FLEMYNG.

*N. B.* I intend to leave the Colony in the Spring.

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CHESTERFIELD, *January* 3, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 22d of *December*, a Mulatto Man Slave named WILL, about five Feet eight Inches high, ſix and twenty Years of Age, an active ſtrong well made Fellow. He has broke open my Store, and ſtolen many Things, viz. Shag, Broadcloth, Linen, Hats, and Checks. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, in Order to make his Eſcape by Water. Whoever brings the ſaid Slave to me, if taken fifty Miles from Home, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Reward; if farther, or nearer, in Proportion to the Diſtance; and, as he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS Reward for his Head, if ſeparated from his Body. He has been much whipped for the Crime he committed, and expects to be hanged if taken; therefore he muſt be well ſecured. ‖ HENRY BATTE.

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RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well ſet Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and ſpeaks the Weſt Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark colonred Duffil ſhort Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plains Breeches with a ſpotted Cotton Waiſtband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and *Virginia* made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and underſtands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* County, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

T‖ JOHN WEST.

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*Twenty five Pounds Reward.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland* County, *Virginia*, the firſt of *June* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Man Slave named WILL, near ſix Feet high, thirty five Years old, and well made; his Face is often full of Bumps. He was ſeen with a forged Paſs, ſigned by *Charles Clark*, at *John Bilbo*'s, on *Roanoke* River, near *Jefferſon*'s Ferry, and paſſed for a Freeman, by the Name of *Auſtin Cauſin*. He endeavoured to get another Paſs, to go into *Carolina*; which if he did it is probable he may have changed his Name, as he is an artful Fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward; or if ſecured in any Jail, and advertiſed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, TEN POUNDS Reward. As he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS for his Head, or for a proper Certificate to entitle me to be allowed for him by the Country.

FEBRUARY 1, 1771. ANTHONY MARTIN.

*N. B.* GEORGE KELLY, an *Iriſhman*, about ſix Feet high, ſtout made, who talks big and loud, and is of a mean Character, had ſome Dealings with the above Slave before he ran away, and I have Reaſon to think harboured him ſome Time after. The ſaid *Kelly*, with his Wife and one Child, ran away in *Auguſt*, and croſſed *Roanoke* River, at *Jefferſon*'s Ferry. It is probable the Slave had ſome Place appointed to meet him in *Carolina*; and if they are together, I have no Doubt will endeavour to make him paſs for a Freeman.

## POETS CORNER.

### ODE to GRATITUDE.

CAN Man in Plenty thankful live,
And take what Heaven vouchsafes to give?
With Unconcern can he behold
Yon Blue Orb of diversifying Gold,
And fee, whene'e, each dying Plant and Flower
Confide the Fate of its expansive Power?
The Layers of the checker'd Year
Can he receive, and not revere?
And while with rapter'd Eye he views
Things form'd, and vary'd to his Use,
Can he in lordly Riot waste his Days,
Nor from his Heart ejaculate one Note of Praise?
He can——whilst he officers'd roves
Through Sin's gay Walks and tempting Groves;
Whilst yet he quaffs from Pleasure's Bowl
Oblivion's Potion to his Soul,
From Vice to Vice whilst yet he dares to roam,
And reckless Thought is absent from her Home.
The Spring returns, with blooming Face,
The passing Summer runs its Race,
Then Autumn, Wealth of the Year,
And Winter, hoary in the Rear;
Yet through their Periods Time's swift Ebb proclaim,
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, and him still the same.
Come, Gratitude, my Soul refine,
And warm thy Feet Half-frozen;
Teach me to sing, in sensible Lays,
My Gracious Benefactor's Praise.
Come, calming Gratitude, from thy Moss Abode,
Quell, calming Gratitude, from thy Moss Abode,
Dyffe on my Pleasure, and turn me to my God.

CABIN POINT, *February* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* soon.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

THE Officers, and others, who may be principally interested in the Grant of two Hundred Thousand Acres of Land to the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's Forces in North America, by his Excellency Governor Dinwiddie's Proclamation in 1754, and confirmed to them by an Order of Council of the 15th of December 1769, are earnestly requested to meet at Winchester on Monday the 4th of March next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*Pursuant to a Decree of* Augusta *Court*,

SUNDRY very fine LANDS will be sold at *Fort Lewis*, in *Botetourt* (late *Augusta*) County, on Saturday the 2d of *March* next, for ready Money; being part of the Estate of *Alexander Boyd*, deceased.

DAVID ROSS.

NORFOLK, *January* 25, 1771.

A SMALL CARGO OF

LISBON SALT

TO BE SOLD BY

INGLIS & LONG.

ALBEMARLE, *January* 1, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has lost Bonds, viz. on the Amount of two Hundred and twenty five Pounds, one *Thomas Johnston*, Minor, with *John Boswell* Security, for one Hundred Pounds; *Rowland Jones* do. for a Hundred Pounds; *Henry Blackwell* for the eleven Pounds ten Shillings; *Thomas Tadlock* do. for three Pounds; and *Isaac Pew* do. for nineteen Shillings; likewise an Order on *Orlando Jones* for nine Pounds, with Interest until paid. I hereby forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of any of the above Bonds, and will be much obliged to any One who delivers them to

CHARLES HUDSON.

NORFOLK, *January* 28, 1771.

WHEREAS Captain *James Mudie*, of *Gloucester* County, has taken into his Possession (by a sham Bill of Sale) from *Mary Cunningham*, of the same County, a Negro Wench named PHILLIS, and a Child called NANCY, since which Time the Wench has had several Children; and as I have Reason to believe the said *Mudie* intends to sell or convey them away in a private Manner, I hereby forewarn all Persons from purchasing any of the said Negroes, as I shall take proper Steps to recover them, and will seize upon them wherever I can find them.

ABRAHAM COWPER.

*Wanted to* CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* NORTH CAROLINA,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Maxfield* in *Norfolk*, or the Subscribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

ABOUT the 29th of *December* last a Chestnut bay MARE, belonging to Mr. *Henry Brown*, was taken out of my Pasture and rode away by a Negro Fellow of Colonel *Washington's*, and carried to the upper Quarter in *New Kent*, where she has since been seen. She is about thirteen Hands high, between three and four Years old, has a small Star in her Forehead, a Ship on her Nose, a hanging Mane and bob Tail, is a natural Pacer, but not branded. Whoever brings her to me, in *James City* County, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

*To be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 18*th of* February, *at the Subscriber's Plantation, near* BURK's *Bridge, in* Caroline *County*,

ABOUT four Hundred Acres of very good LAND, being Part of the Tract he lives on. It is all first and second low Grounds, very level, and will produce any Thing usually cultivated in this Colony. It is subject to a Mortgage to Mr. *James Miller*, Merchant in *Port Royal*. Also several choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, amongst which are some Tradesmen, subject to a Mortgage to Mr. *Edmund Pendleton*. The Mortgagees will attend the Sale, allow a reasonable Credit to be given, and release their Interest, upon Bond and Security being given to them.

JOHN WILY.

*To be* SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Thursday *the* 28*th of* February, *on the Premises*,

THE Plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives, containing one Hundred and seventy five Acres, with good Improvements upon it; the Terms for which will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. At the same Time will be sold ten *Virginia* born SLAVES, for ready Money. Also will be sold, or leased, nine Hundred Acres of LOW GROUNDS on *Meherrin* River.——I desire that all my Creditors will meet me, the Day before the Sale, at my House.

SIMON TURNER.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Suffolk*, a Negro Wench with her Child, who says she belongs to *George Jordan* of *North Carolina*; also a Negro Fellow, who says he belongs to *Benjamin Ruffin* of *Southampton* County. The Owners are desired to send for them, and pay Charges to WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

*To be* SOLD *at publick Auction, on* Tuesday *the* 19*th of next Month, pursuant to a Deed of Trust from* Robey Coke *to the Subscriber*,

ALL the HOUSES, and five LOTS of LAND, whereon the late *John Coke*, deceased, lived, in the City of *Williamsburg*, at present occupied by Mr. *Richard Hunt Singleton*. The Terms will be agreed on at the Sale, which will be on the Premises.

RICHARD BROWN.

NORFOLK, *January* 26.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 24, 1771.

# RUN AWAY from

the PRINTING OFFICE, last SATURDAY Night,

# JAMES CAREY,

a Lad about seventeen Years of Age, whom (out of Compassion, and through his Importunity) we paid thirteen Pounds for, to release him from being sent to *Maryland* and sold as a Servant. Although he might have been held as a Servant here, we rather chose to get him bound as an Apprentice, to put him on a Footing with the other Lads in our Office. He has been well used, and genteelly clothed, which any One will easily discover from the Goodness and Quantity of the Clothes he has taken with him. He has ten Shirts, four of them quite new; a new Suit of Clothes, of a dark coloured German Serge, with yellow gilt Buttons; a new fine Hat, several Pair of good Worsted and other Stockings, new Shoes, and wears a black Silk Cravat. He has, besides, a good Suit of Fustian, a light coloured Cloth Coat and red Flannel Jacket, and sundry other Wearing Apparel. He is fresh coloured, wears his own Hair, generally tied behind, which is dark coloured, walks short and quick, is stout made, speaks thick, and much on the Brogue, he being a Native of *Ireland*. Whoever secures the said Apprentice, so as we get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows. He is supposed to be gone to the Southward.

PURDIE & DIXON.

*On the* 4*th of* March *next, at* Prince William *Courthouse, will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about eight Hundred Acres, within three Miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat DWELLINGHOUSE, pleasantly situated, and other convenient Houses for cropping. And on the 2d Day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be sold a Tract of LAND in *Frederick* County, containing two Hundred Acres, known by the Name of *David Wood's* Creek. The said Lands were directed by Captain *William Bennett*, deceased, to be sold by his Executors, to satisfy his Creditors. Long Credit will be given for great Part of the Purchase Money.

6 WILLIAM CARR.

*To be* SOLD *at the Plantation where Mr.* Robert Alcock *lives, in the County of* Culpeper, *on the last Day of* February,

TWELVE Thousand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of *Rappidan* and *Robinson's* River, in the said County. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* following, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Esquire, and a Discount allowed, at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be sold in Parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has Directions to show it to any Person who is desirous of seeing it before the Day of Sale.

CHARLES GRYMES.

11 BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

*To be* LET *on* CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eastward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Master, which will be ready to take in her Load by the first of *February* next. Any Person inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to said Master, or of the Subscribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

## A CATALOGUE of BOOKS, &c. to be SOLD at the POST OFFICE in Williamsburg.

Anson's Voyages.
Astruc on Venereal Diseases.
Armstrong on the Diseases of Children.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
Alleine's Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.
Atkinson's Epitome.
British Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.
Bennet's Christian Oratory.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Physick.
British Plutarch.
Baron Bielfield's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boston's Fourfold State.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Complete Letter Writer.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Present State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman History.
Cheselden's Anatomy.
Culpeper's Midwifery.
The Connoisseur.
The Complete Gamester.
Chambaud's Geography.
Commentaries of Marcus Antoninus.
Calistus, or the Man of Fashion.
Castle of Otranto.
Cambray on Charity.
Crosby's Navigation.
The Cottage, by Miss Minifie.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Dictionarium Rusticum.
Drelincourt on Death.
Dryden's Fables.
Dufresnoy's Chronological Tables.
Du Freval on Charity.
Duke of Wharton's True Briton.
Dimsdale's Isocrates.
Ditton on the Resurrection.
Derham's Astro-Theology.
Don Quixote.
Dodsley's Pleasing Instructor.
Doddridge on Religion.
——— on the New Testament.
Dilworth's Arithmetick.
Emerson's Mechanicks.
——— Fluxions.
Erskine's Sermons.
Edinburgh Dispensatory.
England's Gazetteer.
Edinburgh Medical Essays.
Epistolary Correspondence, being the third Volume of Letters on Theron and Aspasio.
Farmer's Guide.
Fox on the New Testament.
Fordyce's Art of Preaching.
Fenning's Arithmetick.
——— Book of Knowledge.
Female Spectator.
Fielding's Works.
Ferguson's Astronomy.
——— Lectures.
——— Tables and Tracts.
Family Companion for Health.
Farrier's Dictionary.
Grand Tour.
Goldsmith's Roman History.
Guthrie's Epistles to Atticus.
Gerard on Taste.
Gordon's Geographical Grammar.
Gentleman's Dictionary.
German Spy.
Gay's Fables.
Gould on Ants.
History of Cape Breton.
——— of California.
——— of Greenland.
——— of Lewis XI.
——— of the Germans.
——— of Kuli Khan.
——— of Classick Authors.
——— of Miss Pittborough.
——— of Persia.
——— of the Civil Wars in Ireland.
——— of the Spanish Settlements in America.
Hume's History of England.
Harris's Life of Cromwell.
Hart's on the Globes.
——— on the Diseases of Infants.
Howell's History of the Bible.
Howell's Letters.
Hoffham's Lectures.
Hyle's Games.
Hasler's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
Hutcheson's System of Moral Philosophy.
Historical Companion.
Hogarth Moralized.
Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty.
Hervey's Meditations.
——— Letters.
Hughes's Poems.
Impartial Inquiry into Faith.
James's Dispensatory.
James on Gardening.
James's Exposition of a Pentatench.
Joseph Andrews.
Kettlewell's Companion for the Penitent.
Love's Surveying.
Ledran's Observations.
——— Operations.
London Medical Observations.
Lind on the Scurvy.
——— on Diseases in Hot Climates.
Life of Charles XII.
—— of Duke of Marlborough.
—— and Adventures of a Lap Dog.
Lord President Forbes's Works.
Langhorne's Letters.
——— Consolations.
——— Solyman and Almena.
Letters on Physiognomy.
Lives of the Spanish Painters.
Lewis's Church Catechism.
Maxwell's Husbandry.
Miller's Gardener's Calendar.
Models of Conversation.
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.
M'Laurin's Algebra.
Melmoth's Translation of Cicero's Letters.
Monro on Diseases.
Mihles's Surgery.
Mackenzie on Health.
M'Bride's Essay's.
Martin's Philosophical Grammar.
Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.
Milton's Works.
Morgan's Physico-Theology.
Marquis D'Argens's Philosophical Dissertations.
Maxims of Christina Queen of Sweden.
Mariner's Compass Rectified.
——— New Calendar.
Mair's Arithmetick.
—— Introduction.
Messiah.
Nosh.
New Whole Duty of Man.
—— Practice of Piety.
—— Week's Preparation.
Newgent's Account of Italy.
Nelson's Festivals.
Naval History of Great Britain.
Nature Displayed.
Ofmer on Horses.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece.
——— Mathematicks.
The Preceptor.
Postlethwayt's Dictionary.
Present State of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.
Pringle on the Diseases of the Army.
Pope's Works.
Partizan, or the Art of making War in Detachment.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Pemberton's Dispensatory.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope.
Review of Nations.
Religious Philosopher.
Reimarus's Dissertations.
Revisal of Shakespear's Text.
Rudiments of Grecian History.
Richardson's Æsop.
Rollin's Ancient History.
——— Belles Lettres.
Royal Farrier.
Smollet's History of England.
——— Gil Blas.
Sheridan on Education.
Smith on Distilling.
Simpson's Geometry.
Simson's Euclid.
Stewart's Mathematical Tracts.
Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetick.
Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels.
Sharp's Surgery.
Smellie's Midwifery.
Swift's History of the four last Years of Queen Anne.
The Spectator.
Secret History of Persia.
Seneca's Morals.
Spincke's Devotions.
Steel's Poems.
Shakespear Illustrated.
Seaman's Daily Assistant.
Switzer on Gardening.
Sherlock on Death.
Sentiments, &c. of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison.
Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.
Telemachus.
Turkish Spy.
Thompson's Works.
Tom Jones.
Tristram Shandy.
Van Swieten's Abridgment.
Voltaire's Works.
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### SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Grades ad Parnassum.
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——— Dialogues.
Mair's Tyro's Dictionary.
Lilly's Grammar.
Ward's Grammar.
Christie's Grammar.
Ruddiman's Grammar.
——— Rudiments.
Clarke's Introduction.
——— Grammar.
——— Cordery.
——— Æsop.
——— Eutropius.
——— Florus.
——— Erasmus.
——— Ovid's Metamorphoses.
Duncan's Cæsar.
——— Cicero's Orations.
Davidson's Virgil.
——— Horace.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Prosodia Construed.
Sterling's Ovid.
——— Terence,
——— Florus.
——— Phædrus.
Maittaire's Homer.
——— Virgil.
Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Sallust, Justin, Cicero's Orations, Juvenal, and Florus, } Delphini.
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